

WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST

Monday, April 20, 1844.

THE REVIEW,

A DEFENSE OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION, and the Religious Instruction of the Young; a Speech, delivered in the Supreme Court of the United States, Feb. 10, 1844; in the case of Stephen Girard's will; Hon. Daniel Webster, published by Mark H. Newman, New York; for sale by Wm. H. Moore & Co., Main St., Cincinnati.

The title of this speech is a misnomer. Daniel Webster did not attempt to defend the Christian Religion, but to demonstrate the absurdity and wickedness of excluding Christianity from any system of instruction for the Young. The speech abounds in noble thoughts, clothed in that stately, yet simple diction, for which Mr. Webster is distinguished. It was delivered on three successive days, occupying in all, about nine hours.

The Hand on the Willowes, by the Rev. James Hamilton, of London. For sale by W. H. Moore, & Co.

This is a duodecim of 178 pages, which will be read on two accounts: because it presents in a clear, condensed and vivid manner, the controversy in the established church of Scotland, which resulted in the secession of 470 ministers last May; and also, because the style of the book itself is highly attractive, and eloquent.

The author is Rev. James Hamilton, the very popular Pastor of the Scotch National Church meeting in Regent Square, London. And though the Scotch controversy—and the rending of the establishment, which is an important sign of the times—are the leading topics of the book, yet the author has imparted a charm to it from the fertility of his rich imagination; and woven into his discussion, so much simple and just piety, that no one can lay down the volume, after perusal, without being both delighted and made better by it.

There is music in the very language in which he addresses his brother Scotchmen living in London:

Dear Fellow Countrymen:

You like to be reminded of the scenery of Scotland, the summer verdure of its straths and glens, and the polished fulness of its deep blue lakes, its wailing winter torrents, and the snow-laden mountains which feed them. And you love its ancient minstrelsy, the gathering songs, in whose high pulse the hero-hearts of the olden time still throb, and those pathetic dirges which were nature's own anthems, chaunted by moorland winds and lonely waterfalls, long before man had set them to his music."

SAXONS, Preachers at Glesbury, Brecknockshire, and in St. James' Chapel, Clapham, Surrey; by the Rev. Chas. Bradley. For sale by W. H. Moore & Co.

When you have read a little way into these discourses, you wonder how a variety of sermons by a vicar, addressed to a congregation in a country village should have reached seven editions in London and have arrived at the "first American edition," especially since the substance of the book is simple truth, and the style, affecting neither novelty nor originality, aspire only, in the author's language, to express the "weighty truths they (the sermons) contain, with plainness and force."

But on further reading, your wonder at the author's success diminishes, the work is found to be a really excellent book, full of sublime truth, in which the writer himself felt a deep interest, thereby being enabled to reach the feelings of his readers.

And if the worth of a book may be determined by the quantity of useful thoughts which it leaves in your mind on reading once over, this book may take its place beside the volumes of Saurin, Burder, Payson and other distinguished preachers.

In ser. 13th, entitled: "Sins blotted out by God," the author thus vividly presents the universal condemnation into which sin has brought our race:

"The world, brethren, was once a Paradise: it is now a Prison; and we who live and move in it are criminals in the hands of justice, liable every hour to be called to trial and execution.

Of all the blessings we ever heard of, then, pard on that which we most need."

Families and congregations deprived of the regular preaching of the gospel; all who wish to know how an honest clergyman of the English church preaches; and all who wish for a popular and pleasing discussion of the vital truths of the gospel, will find in Bradley's Sermons such a book as they need.

LECTURES ON "THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES" by the late THOMAS DICK, D. D., GLASGOW. For sale by W. H. Moore & Co.

The name of Dr. Dick before his death, had grown familiar to the reading religious public: so that whatever work of his is taken up, the reader expects the subject to be handled with great vigor and originality.

The topics treated in this volume are, "The resurrection and ascension of Christ;" "The day of Pentecost;" "Formation of the Primitive church;" "The cripple healed;" "Ananias and Saphira;" "The counsel of Gamaliel;" "The institution of deacons and history of Stephen;" "Stephen's martyrdom;" "The history of Simon Magus;" "Philip and the Eunuch;" "Conversion of Paul;" "Cornelius;" "Herod and Peter;" "Paul in Lystra;" "Mission to Macedonia;" "The jailor of Phillipi;" "Paul in Thessalonica and Berea"—in Athens—"In Corinth;" "In Ephesus;" "The Ephesian orator;" "Paul and the Ephesian Elders;" "Paul in Jerusalem—before the council—before Felix—before Festus and Agrippa—in Mala, and at Rome."

This range of topics includes the history of the church from the ascension of Christ to the Council at Jerusalem, with biographical notices of the great Apostle to the Gentiles, extending to the close of the record. Though the founding of the Christian church is an event, which deeply concerns every one of the human family, and it must at all times be interesting and profitable to invest over such ground with a mind like that of Dr. Dick, it is specially important in this time of church-rending and church-making, that all well-informed persons should study carefully the church-institutions set up by the Apostles.

All those who wish to do so, this volume of Dr. Dick will be a useful and welcome assistant.

The lectures, which were originally published in two volumes, have been revised and are now presented in one neat octavo volume of 400 pages, large plate type, well adapted for general circulation and use.

The Treaty Submitted.

The Intelligencer of the 23d, announces that the Treaty of Annexation was submitted to the Senate, on the day before. That body sat with closed doors several hours after its reception.

The New York Sun states on the authority of its Washington correspondent that the clause limiting the Senate to thirty days deliberation on the treaty, has been struck out. We do not believe that it ever was inserted. It further intimates that negotiations have been opened with the Mexican minister for the purchase of California; and that Mr. Calhoun has prepared a powerful document in favor of annexation.

New Trial.

John Gordon, convicted of the murder of Mr. Sprague, has petitioned for a new trial. The case is postponed till the first Monday in September next.

Death of Judge Baldwin.

Judge Baldwin, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, died at Philadelphia, Saturday 6th inst., aged fifty-five. His death was caused by an attack of paralysis.

This creates another vacancy on the Supreme bench.

One cannot but deeply regret that such a man as John Tyler, should have so many opportunities of infusing his own principles into the various Departments of our Government.

It would seem as if Death, while destroying the hopes of so many others, is always working for the increase of his power and influence.

To understand the events of English history, it is necessary to have a knowledge of the English Civil War. The English Civil War was a period of civil war in England, fought between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians.

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Wednesday May, 1, 1844.

The sugar Question in England.
We notice by late English papers, that a session has taken place among British abolitionists in relation to the duties on slave-grown sugar. These are of such a character as to secure to the British West Indies the monopoly of the English market; but the price is so greatly increased, that a large portion of the working classes, the people of the West were obliged to pay higher prices for all the foreign goods they needed, while their own productions remained unsold, or were sold at reduced and ruinous prices.

The last Anti-Slavery Reporter contains a letter on the subject, from Thomas Spencer, W. T. Blair, and G. W. Annie, protesting strongly against this restrictive policy; and a reply by Joseph Sturge, sustaining it in the ground of right and expediency. Mr. Sturge is backed up by several other distinguished anti-slavery men, among them, Daniel O'Connell.

This gentleman, in reply to the question, "Will you be so cruel to the people of England as to refuse them sugar?" uses the following language:

"Yes, I will; if the cheapness of that sugar is to be secured by shedding the blood of the negro. I would not consent to give the people of England or Ireland either, cheap sugar at the expense of robbery or stealing."

This may do very well for a Government which claims the right to dictate the morals and religion of its subjects. But, on no just principles of Government can such a course be vindicated. That Governments have a right to the means necessary to carry them on, is admitted; and that they are bound so to raise these means, as to equalize the burthen upon their subjects, is no less true. But, no nation has a right to tax one part of its subjects for the exclusive benefit of another, or by its fiscal regulations, compel them all to pursue a certain system or scheme of moral conduct.

The policy of the British Government in relation to slave-grown sugar, aims to accomplish both these objects; it taxes the people of England for the exclusive benefit of lazy planters of the West India colonies—and forces upon them, the West Indies, against the pauper-labor of England, indeed! What is the labor of one half this Union, but pauper-labor, and that in its most degraded form? There can be no doubt that the degradation, the pauperizing of any portion of laborers, any where, is an injury to every other portion—chiefly by diminishing productiveness, and of course, the ability to exchange, or to purchase. But if the pauper-labor of England, thus injures this country, how much more injury does the pauper-labor of the south, inflict upon the free labor of the north.

J. P. Kennedy, of Maryland, followed in a speech, in behalf of the tariff policy. He made some happy hits at the inconsistencies of the Democrats. Speaking of the protective duties, he remarked—gentlemen said they never had any such duties—never! Yet on looking into this most orthodox bill, he found duties of 100 per cent. on iron, (Pennsylvania iron,) 100 per cent. on sugar, (Louisiana sugar,) and the moderate rate of 203 per cent. on the juice of the cane! [Loud laughter.] This seemed rather above high water mark. Ah—but then it was said, that certain articles had a peculiar capability of high duties; sugar was one; iron was another; these had the capability; it had just now been discovered, he presumed, that they were possessed of certain chemical properties or ingredients, which rendered them very malleable, so they could stand much beating and hammering without breaking, [a laugh.] There was a powerful logic in the maturing thunder of the forges, and in the blows of those smelting Cyclops of the tariff who labored in them. It did not quite suit the sweet and dulcet brashings of Southern melody, any more than the somewhat boisterous music, which echoed among the Western hills and valleys. For he found in this same most starched and unyielding constitutional bill, a tax of 100 per cent. on spirits distilled from grain, [laughter] and 203 per cent on spirits distilled from Molasses. [Roars of merriment.] He did not know how it stood as to flax and hemp, but they seemed to have discovered some very valuable secrets as to these other articles.

Every sensible man, it seems to us, must see, that there is no radical difference of opinion between the parties on the subject of a tariff—Democrats and Whigs, both, go for protection within purposes of revenue, but differ as to the details merely; & about these they differ, because it is necessary to keep up old party-lines and distinctions, for the benefit of old party-leaders, who cannot all, at once, occupy the same offices. And under this view it may be said, that if we were not for that old, and stubborn maxim, that no two things can occupy the same space at the same time, these Whigs and Democrats like kindred drops, would mingle into one.

Mr. Owen obtained the floor for a moment to notice some remarks of Mr. Wethered concerning his foreign origin. He spoke in a proper spirit. He expressed his regret that the bastard spirit of native Americanism was gaining ground in some of the Northern cities; and concluded by observing that "this land was the gentleman's home by the act of God—it was his own."

The subject was further debated by Messrs. Morris and Hunt, in support of the tariff policy. Mr. Belser then obtained the floor, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Cruelty.
According to the New York Sun, Levi Lee, a free colored man, and Fraze Cullen, a white French woman, man and wife for several years past, and living in Hagerstown, Maryland, have been sold as slaves—the wife being bid off for one cent, and the husband, sold for seven years. They had several children, but what of that? The most sacred ties are spurned by the monster of slavery.

The Sun, a paper by no means anti-slavery in its tone, says—

"The Algonquins would be ashamed of such an act. It is disgraceful to the State, and we should think it violated the institutions of our country in selling a white person. Is it at all surprising, with such an occurrence staring us in the face, that abolition should increase in our country?"

The Treaty.
It is positively asserted, that thus much has transpired of the Treaty of annexation.

1. Texas is to be admitted into the Union as a Territory, with one Representative, to be elected every October.

2. No allusion whatever is made to Mexico in the Treaty.

3. The Texas Debt is to be paid out of the proceeds of the Public Lands, the whole of which are to be surrendered to the United States.

4. The Boundary is to be left open for negotiation hereafter.

5. A Board of Commissioners is to settle the claims of debtors.

6. Slavery is to be left an open question; the Northwestern part of Texas hereafter to be a free State.

Your very obedient servant,
J. M. DE BOCA NEGRA.

griculture were enough to supply six millions of people. The present tariff not only did not create a sufficient market for us, but injured our foreign market, by preventing foreigners from buying of us, because they could not get a market for their goods here, and by forcing vessels, carrying our products, to charge more upon those exports, because they could bring back no return cargoes. As the result of the last year's tariff, the people of the West were obliged to pay higher prices for all the foreign goods they needed, while their own productions remained unsold, or were sold at reduced and ruinous prices.

The Tribune is recognized as an orthodox Whig paper, and it claims to be among the most anti-slavery of that class of journals. Look then at its creed upon the subject of Slavery. If it be wrong to add to the number of slave states, it is wrong to add to the number of free states.

It is just as proper and just for the slave states to object to the incorporation of new Territory north of the 36th degree of latitude, as it is for the free states to object to the incorporation of new Territory south of that degree of latitude. The whole affair is deeply disgraceful, and is another illustration of the impropriety of introducing more political discussions into Congress. The discreditable scene between Messrs. Weller and Stewart, and the personal alteration between the former and Mr. Shriver, grew out of precisely this evil. Instead of considering fairly and coolly the matter before them, in their relations to the interests of the country, they chose to regard it in its party-aspects alone; just as Mr. White was pleased to make a political harangue, instead of arguing the tariff question upon its merits. Evil always has arisen, and always will arise, out of these perverse dispositions. Let Congress devote itself to the business of the nation, and let party wranglings be consigned to the stump.

The Constitution of Property in Man.
The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, April 21st, says, that the Mexican Minister is about removing his station to New York, to take away all foundation for the reports so rife that he is compromising the interests of Mexico: that Mr. Calhoun sends a special messenger to Mexico, with propositions of friendship and offers of indemnity; but that, meantime, General Gaines is ordered to the Texian frontier, and probably beyond it, the President having given assurances that he will aid the Texians, if necessary, immediately on the termination of the armistice.

Another correspondent, same date, speaks quite confidently concerning the business of the treaty. The present treaty, he says, has been written entirely by Mr. Calhoun; the first one being a mixed up concern, partly prepared by Mr. Upshur, partly by Mr. Nelson, and partly by the President. The debt of Texas, he says, is to be provided for and paid solely out of the proceeds of the Public Lands. The Boundary Line and Slavery are to be left open questions to be disposed of hereafter. He further asserts that it is a joint resolution, or bill, should the Senate reject the treaty.

For ourselves, we believe that Texas will be annexed: we may be mistaken, but such is our belief. If it is not, there is more virtue in Congress than we give it credit for.

Letter from Mr. Clay.
A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, in that paper of yesterday, under date of April 21st, says: "A letter from Mr. Clay on the subject of annexation will appear in the Intelligencer to-morrow morning."

We have received the Intelligencer of the 24th and 25th, but no letter, nor is there any intimation of such letter.

Very likely, however, he has written—but, if so, look out for a compromise. The Southern boundary of Oregon is about 42. Texas will add a few more degrees Southwardly, and that part of it between 36 and 42 can take the benefit of the Missouri compromise, and come in free, and the part on the Gulf, be consigned to the acquisition of territory, consecrated to freedom, as it is for the Free States to object to the acquisition of territory, *curved by slavery!*

Against this most unconstitutional, anti-republican, anti-christian, inhuman, loathsome doctrine, we enter our solemn protest, in the name of Liberty, our Country, and our God. We would rather abjure the rights of an American, and trample the very name under our feet, than belong to a Republic, which, while boasting of its devotion to freedom, was to the Free States to object to freedom, as it is for the Free States to object to the acquisition of territory, *curved by slavery!*

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